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SHREWSBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT SHREWSBURY BUILDING INSPECTOR

Shrewsbury, MA 01545

April 1, 2003

Representatives of the Town of Shrewsbury Fire Department and Building Inspector's office are currently conducting joint annual inspections of places where the public gathers. These inspections are being performed as mandated by the applicable provisions of the State Fire Prevention Code and the State Building Code. In the wake of the events that have recently occurred throughout the United States that have lead to large life losses and injuries, we have all been made acutely aware of certain aspects of the rules and laws pertinent to the use of buildings for such purposes. One item in particular relates to the maximum occupancy load permitted within a building, room or space and the required posting of its maximum capacity. The following sections of the Massachusetts State Building Code relate to your responsibility as the "owner" of a place of public assembly.

780 CMR Section 202.0 – General Definitions

***Owner:** Every person who alone or jointly or severally with others (a) has legal title to any building or structure; (b) has care, charge, or control of any building or structure in any capacity including but not limited to agent, executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix, trustee or guardian of the estate of the holder of legal title; or (c) lessee under a written letter agreement; or (d) mortgagee in proceession; or (e) agent, trustee or other person appointed by the courts. Each such person is bound to comply with the provisions of 780 CMR.*

780 CMR Section 120.5.2 - Posted Occupancy Load:

A suitably designed placard approved by the building official shall be posted by the owner in every room where practicable of every building and structure and part thereof designed for use as a place of public assembly or as an institutional building for harboring people for penal, correctional, educational, medical or other care or treatment, or as residential buildings used as hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, dormitory buildings, multiple family dwellings, (Use Groups a, I, R-1 and R-2). Said placard shall designate the maximum occupancy load.

780 CMR Section 120.5.3:

All posting signs shall be furnished by the owner and shall be of permanent design: they shall not be removed or defaced, and if lost, removed, or displaced, shall be immediately replaced.

As required by Section 120.5.2, you are to immediately post each and every room or space occupied for public assembly with signage illustrating the maximum number of occupants permitted within that room or space as set forth in the Certificate of Inspection for your establishment. The minimum dimensions of the sign(s) shall be four inches high by six inches wide. The words "MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY" shall appear in one half (1/2) inch lettering and the actual permitted number of occupantsshall appear in two (2) inch lettering. The sign(s) shall be placed to the non-hinged

side of the door(s) providing entry to such room or space at a height of 60 inches above the floor level to the center of the sign(s). If folding/sliding doors or similar features can compartmentalize the room or space, each compartment shall be posted with a sign indicating the maximum capacity of that room or space. All rooms or spaces with a capacity of fifty (50) or more persons shall be posted, including all lounges and dining rooms.

For your information, attached hereto is a synopsis of pertinent sections of the State Fire Prevention Code, 527CMR that are especially important for you to review, implement and practice. This is a representative list of rules/laws that apply to public assembly

It is important to note that the responsibility rests firmly on the tenant/lessee to conform to the regulations. Responsibility rests on the fire department to enforce these codes.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation in attending to this very important matter. Should you have any questions concerning any of the information, requirements or material contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us.

The following regulations are from the State Fire Prevention Code, 527 CMR. These regulations apply to places of assembly, and they outline the fire department's authority and responsibility to regulate places of assembly. Commentary is provided in italics. The following excerpts are only those that apply to places of assembly, unrelated sections have been omitted and therefore the numbering is not complete.

1.03: Enforcement Authority

(1) Enforcement Official. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Marshal or the head of the fire department or his designee, to enforce the provisions of the code as herein set forth.

(2) Coordinated Inspections. Whenever in the enforcement of 527 CMR, another code, ordinance or by-law is the responsibility of more than one code official of the jurisdiction is involved, it shall be their duty to coordinate their inspections and administrative orders as fully as practicable so that the owners and occupants of the building or structure shall not be subjected to visits by numerous inspectors nor multiple or conflicting orders. Whenever an inspector from any agency or department observes an apparent or actual violation of some provision of some law, ordinance, code or by-law of the jurisdiction, not within the inspector's authority to enforce, the inspector shall report the findings to the code official having jurisdiction.

(8) Duties of the Head of the Fire Department. Whenever the maintenance, operation, or use of any land, building, structure, material or other object, or any part thereof, including vehicles used in the transport of hazardous materials constitutes a fire or explosion hazard which is dangerous or unsafe, or a menace to the public safety (including, but not limited to, fires, explosions, hazardous material incidents, motor vehicle accidents, structural collapses, mass casualty incidents and emergency extrication incidents) and the action to be taken to eliminate such dangerous or unsafe condition or conditions which create, or tend to create, the same is not specifically provided for in 527 CMR, and unless otherwise prohibited by law, ordinance, by-law, regulation, the head of the fire department is hereby authorized and empowered to take such action as may be necessary to abate such dangerous or unsafe condition or conditions (directing employees of other city or town departments and agencies) and including the evacuation of buildings and/or the transport or hazardous materials, the speed, routes, amounts, and hours of transport through the city, town or district shall also be regulated.

These sections provide the head of the fire department or his designee (AHJ) the authority and the responsibility to enforce the provisions of the code. Part 8 provides the AHJ with the authority to order such action as deemed necessary to abate hazardous conditions, if action is not specifically provided for within 527 CMR.

1.06: Orders to Eliminate Dangerous or Hazardous Conditions

(1) Fire Code Violations. Whenever the marshal, the head of the fire department or any person to whom the marshal or head of the fire department has delegated is authority in writing, finds in any building or upon any premises a violation of 527 CMR or any condition likely to cause fire or any obstacle to easy ingress or egress from such building, they shall, in writing, order the same to remedied. Notice of the violation shall be served in accordance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 148, § 5, including, but not limited to the following:

- (a) Dangerous conditions which are liable to cause or contribute to the spread of fire or explosion in or on said premises, building or structure or endanger the occupants thereof;
- (b) Conditions, which interfere with the efficiency and use of any fire protection equipment;
- (c) Obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors or windows, liable to interfere with the egress of occupants or the operation of the fire department in case of fire;
- (d) Accumulations of dust or waste material in air conditioning or ventilating systems or grease in kitchen or other exhaust ducts;
- (e) Accumulations of grease on kitchen cooking equipment, or oil, grease or dirt upon, under or around any mechanical equipment;
- (f) Accumulations of rubbish, waste, paper, boxes, shavings, or other combustible materials, or excessive storage of any combustible material;
- (g) Hazardous conditions arising from defective or improperly used or installed electrical wiring, equipment or appliances;
- (h) Hazardous conditions arising from defective or improperly installed equipment for handling or using combustible, explosive or otherwise hazardous materials;
- (i) Dangerous or unlawful amounts of combustible, explosive or otherwise hazardous materials;
- (j) All equipment, materials, processes or operations which are in violation of the provisions and intent of 527 CMR.

(This should not be construed as a complete list, it is presented only as examples of the more common code violations encountered.)

(2) Maintenance. The owner, tenant or lessee of every building or structure shall be responsible for the care and maintenance of all fire protection systems, including equipment and devices, to insure that safety and welfare of the occupants. Fire protection systems shall not be disconnected or otherwise rendered unserviceable without first notifying the fire department. Where required fire protection systems are temporarily out-of service for maintenance or repair, the owner, tenant or lessee shall immediately advise the fire department and shall diligently prosecute the restoration of the protection. A fire permit may be required

depending on the extent and length of time the system is out-of-service pursuant to M.G.L. c. 148, § 27A. Installation of, or modification to, any automatic fire protection system shall require a permit from the head of the fire department.

(5) Building Code Violations: The head of the fire department or any person designated by him who, in the performance of his official duties, observes any condition which he believes to be a violation of any provision of 780 CMR, shall report the same to the authority charged with the enforcement of such provision. (M.G.L. c. 148, § 28A).

This section is very important. It requires the AHJ to report any building code violations that are observed to the appropriate authority (usually the local building inspector). It is important to not dismiss building code violations as not within your authority.

10.02: Fire Extinguishers

(1) Any building or other premises, which, due to its location, construction, character or occupancy, or the manner of conducting business therein or thereupon is such that it is considered necessary by the head of the fire department, shall be provided with portable fire extinguishers installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10.

This section requires that fire extinguishers, where required or otherwise provided, be maintained properly.

10.03: General Provisions

(1) Any obstacle which may interfere with the means of egress or escape from any building or other premises, or with the access to any part of said building or premises by the fire department in case of fire, shall be removed from aisles, floors, halls, stairways and fire escapes. Doors and windows designated as exits shall be kept clear at all times.

(2) Such aisles, floors, halls, stairways, fire escapes, doors and windows shall be kept in good repair and ready for use, and shall be kept properly lighted as required by 780 CMR.

A powerful section, which can be used to order the removal of any obstacle to egress from or fire department access to a structure.

(6) Open Flame Devices. Open flame devices and special food service devices shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 101.

The sections of NFPA 101 that are referenced here are 13.7.1 and 13.7.2, and they have requirements for safety when using cooking equipment or other open flames.

(8) Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems and Maintenance. Commercial kitchen exhaust systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 96. On horizontal exhaust ducts, at least one 508mm, by 508mm (20 in. by 20 in.) opening shall be provided for personnel entry. Where an opening of this size is not possible, openings large enough to permit thorough cleaning shall be provided at 3.7 m (12 foot) intervals.

Exceptions:

- (a) Cooking appliances located within a single family dwelling unit.
- (b) Completely enclosed ovens.
- (c) Steam tables.
- (d) Auxiliary cooking equipment that does not produce grease-laden vapor, including, for example: toasters, coffee makers, and egg cookers.
- (e) Existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in service, subject to the approval by the head of the fire department.

Inspection, maintenance, testing and cleaning within the scope of NFPA 96, shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 96. Documentation shall be available for inspection by the head of the fire department.

NFPA 96 requires an inspection of the fire extinguishing system at least twice per year. Documentation of this shall be available upon request to the AHJ.

(9) Fire Doors. All required fire resistant rated doors or smoke barriers shall be maintained in good working order including all hardware necessary for the proper operation thereof. The use of door stops, wedges and other unapproved hold-open devices shall be prohibited. Where it is desired to keep the doors open, the head of the fire department shall require the installation of approved automatic closing devices in accordance with 780 CMR.

It is important that required fire doors (not every door) be checked for props or other devices used to hold the door open.

(11) Electrical.

- (a) Abatement of Electrical Hazards. When any electrical hazards are identified, such conditions shall be abated. All identified hazardous electrical conditions in permanent wiring shall be brought to the attention of the electrical code official.
- (b) Refer to 527 CMR 12.00 (Massachusetts Electrical Code)

(Obvious electrical hazards must be referred to the electrical wiring inspector.)

(13) Hazards to Means of Egress.

- (a) Obstructions. No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder intended as a means of escape from fire. The means of egress from each part of the building, including stairways, egress doors, and any panic hardware installed thereon, aisles, corridors, passageways and similar elements of the means of egress, shall at all times be maintained in a safe condition and shall be available for immediate use and free of all obstructions.
- (b) Storage. Combustible or flammable material shall not be placed, stored or kept in any portion of an exit or elevator car or hoistway or at the bottom of a stairway, fire escape or other means of escape unless such space is enclosed and protected as required by 780 CMR. Such storage shall be located so that the presence or burning of the materials would not obstruct or render hazardous the means of egress.
- (c) Display. Aisles, passageways or stairways in any building shall not be obstructed with tables, showcases, Christmas trees, vending machines or other obstructions during hours when the building is open to the public, nor shall such obstructions be located in such a

manner as to interfere with firefighting access. Display boards, signs, coat racks and any other movable equipment that obstructs the path of egress travel shall be prohibited. A mirror shall not be placed in or adjacent to any means of egress in such a manner as to confuse the direction of egress. Draperies and similar hangings obscuring an exit shall be prohibited.

(d) Exterior egress. All exterior stairways and fire escapes shall be kept free of snow and ice. Any fire escape or exterior stairway found to be in a state of deterioration or determined to be unsafe by the head of the fire department shall be repaired immediately. Depending on the structural condition, a load test of any fire escape shall be conducted before it is returned to service.

Another section which provides for broad enforcement powers by the AHJ to order all means of egress to remain clear of any permanent or temporary obstructions, and to be kept operational and in good repair. Note that section b specifically prohibits combustible storage at the base of a stairway, a common condition in many buildings.

10.12: General Use Buildings

(3) The head of the fire department shall, when he has knowledge, or when in his opinion any electrical wiring or equipment in or about any building or other structure is defective or improper, report the same in writing to the proper authority or authorities for enforcement of the laws relative thereto.

10.13: Emergency Planning and Preparedness

(2) Places of Assembly.

(a) General. The employees or attendants of places of public assembly shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic or other emergency.

(b) Egress plan. A plan showing the occupant load, seating diagram and location of exits and of aisles leading thereto shall be submitted to the head of the fire department and an approved copy shall be kept on the premises.

Exception: Temporary deviation from the specifics of the approved seating diagram shall be permitted provided the occupant load is not increased and the intent of 527 CMR 10.17 is maintained.

(c) Announcements. In theaters, motion picture theaters, auditoriums and other similar places of public assembly where there are non-continuous programs, an audible announcement shall be made not more than ten minutes prior to the start of each program to notify occupants of the locations of the exits to be used in case of a fire or other emergency.

This section requires employees to be trained in the procedures in case of fire or other emergency. Also, egress plans must be approved by the fire department and announcements of the locations of the exits must be made before each program or performance in theaters or similar occupancies.

10.14: Hazard Abatement in Existing Buildings

(1) General.

(c) Continued Maintenance. All service equipment, means of egress devices and safeguards which are required by 527 CMR 10.00 or which were required by a previous statute or another regulation in a building or structure when erected, altered or repaired shall be maintained in good working order. The requirements of 527 CMR 10.14 are not to provide the basis for removal or abrogation of fire protection and safety systems and devices in existing buildings. These requirements are intended to require that existing buildings which do not comply with 527 CMR 10.00 be altered to provide a minimum level of safety as required herein.

All required safeguards must be maintained in good working order. If a building does not comply with all of the requirements of 527 CMR 10.00, alterations shall be made to bring the building into compliance.

10.17: Places of Assembly

(1) General.

(a) Scope. The decoration, operation or use of places of assembly and education shall comply with the applicable requirements of 527 CMR 10.00 and 21.00 and 780 CMR.

(b) Permit required. A place of assembly or one for educational use shall not be maintained, operated or used as such without a Certificate of Inspection from the building code official.

(c) Posting of occupant load. Each place of assembly or education shall be posted with an approved legible sign in contrasting colors conspicuously located near the main exit from the room or space stating the number of occupants permitted within such space. The number of occupants permitted shall be determined by 780 CMR. Assembly rooms or spaces which have multiple use capability shall be posted for all such uses. The owner shall be responsible for installing and maintaining such signs.

(d) Overcrowding. No person shall permit overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the established posted occupant load of any place of assembly or education. The head of the fire department, upon finding overcrowded conditions or obstruction in aisles, passageways or other means of egress, or finding any condition which constitutes a hazard to life and safety shall cause the performance, presentation, spectacle or entertainment to be stopped until the area posted occupant load is re-established or the obstruction or hazardous condition is removed.

The permit required in section b must be renewed annually by the building official in accordance with 780 CMR 1.06. Occupant load signs are the responsibility of the owner to install and maintain, and no person shall permit the overloading of any room beyond the posted occupant load. The AHJ may stop any performance or other entertainment until the posted occupant load is attained or other hazards are abated.

(2) Decorative Material. Decorative materials shall conform to 527 CMR 21.00 and 780 CMR.

(3) Motion Picture Screens. In places of assembly or education, a motion picture screen or screen masking shall not be used which will ignite and allow flame to spread over the surface when exposed to the test method test described in 527 CMR 21.00.

(4) Means of Egress.

(a) General. The operator or the person in charge of operation or use of any place of assembly or education shall check egress facilities before such building is occupied for any use, to determine compliance with the provisions of 527 CMR 10.17. If such inspection reveals that any element of the required means of egress is obstructed, inaccessible, locked, fastened or otherwise unsuited for immediate use, admittance to the building shall not be permitted until necessary corrective action has been completed.

(b) Doors. An egress door shall not be locked, bolted or otherwise fastened or obstructed by any means, so that the door cannot be opened from the inside by the use of the ordinary door latch or knob or by pressure on the door or on a panic release device except as provided in 780 CMR.

(c) Aisles. In each room where chairs, or tables and chairs, are used the arrangement shall be such as to provide for ready access by aisles to each egress door. Aisles leading directly to an egress door shall have not less than 44" clear width. When serving an occupant load of 50 or less, such required clear width shall not be less than 36". Aisles shall not be obstructed by chairs, tables or other objects.

(d) Obstructions. A part of a stairway, whether interior or exterior, or of a hallway, corridor, vestibule, balcony or bridge leading to a stairway or exit shall not be used in any way that will obstruct or restrict its use as a means of egress or that will present a hazardous condition.

(e) Signs and lighting. The signs and lighting of means of egress required for places of assembly or education shall be maintained in proper operating condition and be installed in accordance with 780 CMR.

Note that the operator of a place of assembly is required to check each means of egress for clear access and operation before the building is occupied.

The following regulations are for decorations, draperies, or blinds. Please note that this does not apply to interior finish. Interior finish are those items that are permanently attached to the floor, walls, or ceiling of a room, and are regulated by chapter 8 of the State Building Code.

21.02: General Requirements

(1) Materials regulated by 527 CMR 21.00 shall not be purchased, leased or rented for use in a particular occupancy unless the intended user has been provided with certification from an approved fire test laboratory that the regulated material conforms with the applicable provisions of 527 CMR 21.00.

(2) The head of the fire department shall be provided with a copy of the certification required by 527 CMR 21.02(1) and a notice that fire test reports and related documentation which demonstrate the certified compliance are available on request.

(3) Where a topical flame retardant finish, not of a permanent nature, is applied to a decoration, curtains, draperies, etc., a certificate of such treatment and a sample of the treated

decoration, curtains, draperies, etc. shall be filed with the head of the fire department. The certificate shall be renewed whenever the decoration, curtains, draperies, etc. are laundered or dry-cleaned.

(4) Additions or modifications to existing decorations, curtains, draperies, etc. using approved materials may be made without bringing the remaining decorations, curtains, draperies, etc. into conformance with 527 CMR 21.00.

(5) 527 CMR 21.00 shall apply to occupancies in accordance with Table 1 and Table 2. Where indicated in Table 1 by the word "Yes," only decorations that are not classified as "flammable decorations" or that have passed the applicable test(s) described in NFPA 701 shall be allowed. Where indicated in Table 2, the curtains, draperies, blinds and other window treatments shall pass the referenced test method(s). Occupancies are defined by 780 CMR.

(6) Special Seasonal Decorations: When it can be shown to the head of the fire department that generic materials such as cardboard, paper or textiles can meet the requirements of 527 CMR 21.00 when treated with a flame-retardant process, those specific generic materials shall not be required to have a specific testing and certification.

The end user shall apply for a permit from the head of the fire department for the use of Special Seasonal Decorations. A certification shall be provided that the Special Seasonal Decorations have been treated with a flame-retardant process which will render generic materials being used as Special Seasonal Decorations so that they will be in compliance with 527 CMR 21.00.

Documentation shall be made available to the head of the fire department which shall demonstrate compliance with 527 CMR 21.00.

(7) No materials regulated by 527 CMR 21.00 shall be so placed as to obstruct exits, access thereto, egress therefrom, or visibility thereof.

21.03: Test Method for Decorations

(1) Six specimens, each measuring 1½ inches by ten inches shall be cut at random from the submitted sample when feasible.

(2) Each specimen shall be suspended vertically for ten seconds with its lower end in contact with the top of the flame of a Tirrell burner which has been adjusted so that the blue cone of the flame is approximately 1½ inches high and the total height of the flame is six inches.

(3) After removal of the flame from the specimen its afterflame and afterglow shall be observed.

(4) If a portion of the specimen melts off during exposure to the test of flame, the burner shall be raised so as to maintain contact between the flame and specimen for a total time of ten seconds. The duration of burning of the melted off portion of the specimen shall be noted and considered to be afterflame in any evaluation of the flammability of the specimen.

(5) An alternative method of compliance is to pass the applicable test(s) described in NFPA 701.

21.04: Test Method for Curtains, Draperies, Blinds, and Other Window Treatments

- (1) The test methods employed shall be those specified NFPA 701.

TABLE I
DECORATIONS

APPROVAL REQUIRED UNDER 527 CMR 21.00

<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Decorations Test or NFPA 701</u>
A - Assembly (all sub-groups)	
public space	Yes
enclosed space	Yes

TABLE 2
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, ETC.

APPROVAL REQUIRED UNDER 527 CMR 21.00

<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
A - Assembly, A - 1	
public space	NFPA 701
enclosed space	NFPA 701
- Assembly, A - 2	
public space	NFPA 701
enclosed space	NFPA 701
- Assembly, A - 3	NFPA 701
- Assembly, A - 4	NFPA 701
- Assembly, A - 5	NFPA 701

All assembly occupancies are required to have any decorations, curtains, or draperies certified as flame retardant. In the case of decorations, the test method described in 527 CMR 21.03 or the test method described in NFPA 701 is acceptable. Curtains or draperies must be tested in accordance with NFPA 701. Note that these tests are to be conducted by an approved testing laboratory.

29.02: General Requirements

All upholstered or plastic molded seating in an assembly occupancy is classified as regulated seating, and as such must be labeled as complying with either California Board of Home Furnishings Technical Bulletin # 133 if the building is not protected by sprinklers, or TB # 117 if the building is protected with sprinklers. The AHJ shall also be provided with a copy of the certification documentation for any regulated seating within an assembly occupancy.

- (1) Regulated seating shall include seating to be used in the Use Groups as indicated by 527 CMR 29.05: Table 1.
- (2) Regulated seating shall not be purchased, leased or rented for use in a particular occupancy unless the intended user is provided with written notice from the manufacturer, supplier,

vendor, distributor or an approved testing agency that the regulated seating conforms to 527 CMR 29.00.

(3) The head of the fire department shall be provided with a copy of the certification required by 527 CMR 29.02(2) and a notice that fire test reports and related documentation which demonstrate the certified compliance are available on request.

(4) The following articles shall be exempt from 527 CMR 29.00:

(a) Cushions and pads intended solely for outdoor use.

(b) Any article which is smooth surfaced and contains no more than ½ inch of filling material, provided that such article does not have a horizontal surface meeting vertical surface.

(c) Articles manufactured solely for recreational use or physical fitness purposes, such as weight lifting benches, gymnasium mats or pads, side horses and similar articles.

29.03: Requirements for Upholstered Furniture and Molded Seating

(1) On and after May 1, 1994, all regulated seating sold for use in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except as provided in 527 CMR 29.03(4), shall meet the test criteria set forth in the State of California, Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation Technical Bulletin Number 133, entitled "Flammability Test Procedure For Seating Furniture For Use In Public Occupancies," dated January 1991, or tested in accordance with ASTM E 1537-93, "Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Real Scale Upholstered Furniture Items," and meeting the test criteria of California Technical Bulletin 133.

(2) The following label shall be attached to every article of regulated seating complying with Technical Bulletin 133:

NOTICE: THIS ARTICLE IS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN PUBLIC OCCUPANCIES AND MEETS THE FLAMMABILITY REQUIREMENTS OF CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS TECHNICAL BULLETIN 133. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED NEAR OPEN FLAME OR WITH BURNING CIGARETTES.

(3) The minimum size of the label shall be two inches by three inches and the minimum size of the type shall be _ inch in height. All type shall be in capital letters.

(4) In occupancies protected throughout with automatic sprinklers installed in accordance with 780 CMR, "Mass. State Building Code," 5th edition, regulated seating shall conform with California Technical Bulletin 133 as indicated in 527 CMR 29.03(1), 29.03(2) and 29.03(3) or shall meet the test requirements set forth in the State of California, Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation Technical Bulletin 117, "Requirements, Test Procedure and Apparatus for Testing the Flame Retardance of Resilient Filling Materials Used In Upholstered Furniture," dated January 1980.

(5) The following label shall be attached to every article of regulated seating complying with Technical Bulletin 117:

NOTICE: THIS ARTICLE MEETS ALL FLAMMABILITY REQUIREMENTS OF CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS BULLETIN 117. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED NEAR OPEN FLAME OR WITH BURNING CIGARETTES.

(6) The minimum size of the label shall be two inches by three inches and the minimum size of the type shall be _ inch in height. All type shall be in capital letters.

(7) When the automatic sprinkler option is utilized for compliance with 527 CMR 29.00, listed "residential" or "quick response" sprinklers shall be used when in conformance with the listing and installation requirements. All other building areas may use standard spray sprinkler heads.